TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

For annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,

from the 11th day of January 1857, to the 3d day of April 1857, including both days.—Account of A. B. Crewet, esq., dec'd.

RECEIPTS:

1854. Joseph Douglass, Walker,	$80 00	
1855. Alexander Ewing, Franklin,	49 75	
" Thomas Osborn, Jackson,	174 26	
" Benjamin Baker, Tod,	70 13	
1856. Joseph Forrest, Barree,	275 00	
" George Rupert, Brady,	177 58	
" Samuel Pheasant, Cass,	87 91	
" Frederick Harman, Cromwell,	327 00	
" Jacob S. Hunt, Dublin,	153 00	
" Samuel Wigton, Franklin,	427 00	
" William Rothrock, Huntingdon,	529 40	
" Jacob Summers, Hopewell,	84 91	
" Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	105 00	
" Benjamin Wallace, Morris,	285 00	
" George Garner, Penn,	100 00	
" John N. Swoope, Porter,	413 00	
" Joseph Miller, Shirley,	600 00	
" Benjamin Long, Shirleysburg,	123 69	
" Jacob Booher, Springfield,	100 00	
" Samuel Hackedorn, Tell,	250 00	
" Andrew J. Dunlap, Tod,	340 00	
" David Pheasant, Union,	112 00	
" Joseph Isenberg, Walker,	200 00	
" Henry Grazier, Warriorsmark,	375 00	
" William Moore, West,	451 00	
" Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	28	5,890 91
Amount of County Tax on Unseated Lands,	2 96	
" School " " "	2 06	
" Road " " "	90	5 92
Balance due County Treasurer,		2,862 70
		$8,759 53

EXPENDITURES:

Balance due A. B. Crewet, esq., County Treasurer, at last settlement,		$1274 58
Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff, and witness fees on criminal prosecutions,		478 22
Constables for making returns, &c.,		34 97
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Criers, &c.,		826 88
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		121 09
Assessors' Orders,		61 24
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		26 04
Road and Bridge view,	$138 00	
Road damages, John Fry,	275 00	
" " Abraham Shenefelt,	150 00	563 00
BRIDGE ORDERS:		
John Gaghagan for repairing bridge below Alexandria,	460 00	
David Blair for bridge at Blair's Mill in Tell township,	360 00	
Andrew Wise & Co. for extra work done to bridge at Huntingdon,	225 00	1,015 00
County Auditors,	34 00	
Benjamin K. Neff,	40 00	
Jacob Baker,	57 00	
H. L. M'Carthy,	45 00	146 00
Clerk to Commissioners in full for 1856,	75 00	
" " on account for 1857,	45 00	
Attorney to Commissioners, J. Reed, esq.,	20 90	140 00
County Bonds paid as follows:		
William B. Leas,	517 50	
Interest on County Bonds, Wm. B. Leas,	60 00	577 50
Repairs, Furniture and Merchandise for the Court House and Jail,		159 07
Huntingdon County Agricultural Society,		100 00
Premium on Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,		104 25
State Lunatic Asylum for D. Brotherline,		81 25
For county Printing, J. A. Nash and B. F. Miller,		12 75
Blank Books and Dockets for public offices,		84 22
Boarding Jurors in case of Com'th. vs Pat. Smith,		28 00
A. Wise & Co. on account for Stable at Jail,		100 00
J. F. Ramey on account for running and making county line between Huntingdon and Mifflin,		75 00
Sheriff Miller on account for boarding prisoners &c.		75 00
Refunding Order to Charles Mickley,	14 04	
Road tax on unseated lands paid out,	4 50	
School " " "	15 57	34 11
Washing for prisoners in jail in full for '56,	10 00	
Scrubbing Court House and privy &c. " "	6 25	16 25
Directors of the poor in full for 1856,	1,889 95	
" " part " 1857,	268 10	2,149 05
Amount of Lancaster Bank notes received from Collectors and deposited in Bank by direction of Commissioners,		240 00
Treasurer's commission on $12,937 72,		194 06
		$8759 53

Receipts and Expenditure of Huntingdon county from the 4th day of April 1857, to the 4th day of January 1858, including both days.

RECEIPTS:

1854. Joseph Douglas, Walker,	$ 21 94	
1855. John Smith, Barree,	100 00	
" David Etnier, Cromwell,	138 99	
" Thomas Osborn, Jackson,	19 26	
" Abraham Isenberg, Morris,	20 00	
" John Thompson, Walker,	20 00	
1856. Joseph Forrest, Barree,	575 82	
" George Rupert, Brady,	185 78	
" David Heck, Clay,	229 67	
" Frederick Harman, Cromwell,	341 81	
" Jacob S. Hunt, Dublin,	168 25	
" Samuel Wigton, Franklin,	898 31	
" William Rothrock, Huntingdon,	556 88	
" Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	249 03	
" B. F. Wallace, Morris,	510 00	
" George Garner, Penn,	306 95	
" John N. Swoope, Porter,	1,125 99	
" Joseph Miller, Shirley,	458 81	
" Benjamin Long, Shirleysburg,	32 42	
" Jacob Booher, Springfield,	80 96	
" Samuel Hackedorn, Tell,	36 27	
" A. J. Dunlap, Tod,	269 29	
" David Pheasant, Union,	96 00	
" Joseph Isenberg, Walker,	504 42	
" Henry Grazier, Warriorsmark,	175 14	
" William Moore, West,	1,055 97	
1857. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	100 00	
" John R. M'Carthy, Brady,	305 00	
" Peter Livingston, Barree,	310 00	
" George M. Green, Cass,	155 00	
" Joseph Park, Clay,	82 40	
" William Johns, Cromwell,	125 22	
" William Bice, Franklin,	513 00	
" George Sumer, Henderson,	177 00	
" Samuel S. Smith, Huntingdon,	917 37	
" George B. Weaver, Hopewell,	200 00	
" John Jackson, Jackson,	227 60	
" Henry Mark, Juniata,	62 00	
" Samuel Harnish, Morris,	95 00	
" George Miller, Oneida,	67 83	
" Andrew G. Neff, Penn,	553 00	
" David P. Henderson, Porter,	172 00	
" James G. Doyle, Shirley,	289 23	
" Charles Bowersox, Shirleysburg,	106 63	
" Joshua Johns, Springfield,	41 50	
" Thomas Cisney, Tell,	100 00	
" Abraham Ellis, Tod,	90 00	
" M. F. Campbell, Union,	113 11	
" Martin Flenner, Walker,	334 80	
" Samuel Lehman, Warriorsmark,	585 04	
" John Thompson, West,	361 65	14462 34
County Tax on Unseated Lands,	3 36	
School " " "	1 57	
Road " " "	70	5 63
For rent for Court House,	7 00	
For sale of Stray Steer,	1 64	
For Fines collected by Justice Backous,	15 00	23 64
Balance due County Treasury,		1567 00
		$16,058 61

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff, and witness fees on criminal prosecutions,		$361 49
Constables for making returns, advertising Spring Elections, &c.		297 38
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, &c.		1690 84
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		703 33
Assessors' Orders,		306 38
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		24 62
Road and Bridge views,	$195 50	
Road damages, Rudy's estate,	58 00	253 50
BRIDGE ORDERS:		
A. Wise & Co. for building Bridge at Huntingdon,	1859 32	
A. Wise & Co. for repairing Bridge above Huntingdon,	946 51	
B. E. & A. Ramsey, for repa'g Bridge across Black Log Creek.	50 00	2855 83
Building Privy at Jail,	78 63	
" Stable "	151 00	229 63
Commissioners—Benjamin K. Neff,	90 00	
Jacob Baker,	95 00	
H. L. M'Carthy,	62 00	
G. W. Mattern,	10 00	
	275 00	
Clerk to Commissioners,	71 50	
Auditors for 1856,	20 00	623 50
Attorney for Commissioners, on account,		
Interest on County Bonds—		
J. R. Gosnell,	41 43	
S. Wigton,	45 00	
W. Orbison,	135 00	
Thos. Fisher,	114 00	
Ex'rs. of C. Bucher's est.	60 00	395 43
For Coal, Wood, Light, &c. for Court House and Jail,	225 00	
Merchandise &c. for " "	77 92	
Medicine and attendance to prisoners in Jail,	40 00	
For repairs at Court House and Jail,	138 37	481 29
For introducing Gas Fixtures in Court House,		235 52
J. F. Ramey for running and marking line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties,		120 00
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,		32 50
Western Penitentiary supporting prisoners,		365 53
Sheriff Miller for boarding Prisoners, summoning Jurors and conveying Convicts to Penitentiary,		700 00
For Gas in Court House,	14 53	
For scrubbing and cleaning Court House,	18 75	
For washing for prisoners in Jail,	10 00	43 28
For Blank Books, Stationary, &c.		38 00
Postage—W. Lewis and W. Caton,		40 85
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps, premiums for,		327 04
County Printing—John A. Nash,	115 50	
William Lewis,	85 00	
Brewster & Whittaker,	52 25	
Africa & Whittaker.	2 45	255 20
S. S. Smith cutting wood &c. at Court House 4 yrs.		48 00
Road Tax on Unseated Lands paid out, viz:		
George W. Colel,	3 42	
James Gillim,	18 00	
Daniel Gray,	51 00	
George M. Green,	25 51	97 93
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,		5080 06
County Treasurer's commission on $30,088 74,		451 48
		$16,058 61

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JACOB BAKER,
H. L. M'CARTHY,
G. W. MATTERN,
} Commissioners.

Attest: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned Auditors, of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle, and adjust according to law, the accounts of A. B. Crewet, dec'd., and F. H. Lane, Treasurers of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners, and the receipts for the same, for, and during the past year, and find balance due A. B. Crewit, of two thousands eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy cents, and F. H. Lane of one thousand five hundred and six-seven dollars.

Given under our hands, at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, the 4th day of January 1858.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JAMES CREE,
P. D. STEVENS,
} Auditors.

Feb. 3, 1858.—4t

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

WILLIAM GLASGOW, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Poor House.

DR.

To Balance at last settlement,	132 53
To Treasury for orders drawn at sundry times,	1499 30
To sundry persons, hogs sold to them,	21 96
To 19 yards carpeting bought in Philadelphia,	8 78
To sundry persons for produce off farm and pauper labor,	12 92
To cash received for one cow and calf,	30 00
To Samuel Backus, esq., for fines on his docket,	6 68
To James M'Elwee for his note, (2)	21 50
To John Jacobs "	92 00
To Jos. Cornelius, " "	20 00
To County Docket for costs received in case J. Hicks,	12 39
	$1,858 06

CR. By sundry expenditures for use of House:

Ephrm. Doyle for cash paid him for coffins,	$41 68
Sundry persons for female labor,	31 87
Cash paid for freight on sundry goods,	32 01
Travelling expenses on business for House,	69 31
Har. Burns for digging vault,	6 00
J. J. Wallace for stoves for use of House,	33 00
J. Nash for publishing Annual Report,	17 50
Lutz & Flantt for carpenter work.	12 00
Sundry persons for use of House, miscellaneous,	103 03
Abrm. Carothers for road taxes.	4 22
Sundry persons for fencing, ditching, harvesting, &c.	66 80
George Leas for one bee hive,	5 00
Sundry person for miscellaneous items,	32 76
Dr. Robt. Baird for med. and atten. pr Thos. Ruler,	31 50
Sundry cases for out door pauper relief afforded,	14 20
Removing 2 paupers from Lewistown,	8 12
Removing Samuel A. Briggs to House,	5 20
Removing J. M'Gee to House.	4 25
Cash paid for delivering 7 paupers,	5 22
" " " 1 pauper.	6 60
" " sundry cases removal and delivery,	125 93
State Lunatic Hospital for keeping Jacob Wiser,	119 62
Brooker & Marsh for merchandise,	40 88
Jungerick & Smith "	361 53
Sundry persons for miscellaneous articles,	5 11
Sundry persons for apple butter,	12 69
" " extra allowance on pork,	21 32
J. Y. West for 1 barrel fish,	7 50
Catharine Rickets for bacon.	3 92
Sundry persons for miscellaneous items,	11 62
John Jacobs for his note paid,	92 00
Compensation as Steward,	400 00
Balance at settlement,	224 67
	$1,858 06

Jan. 6, 1858, To balance at settlement as per Con. $224 67

PROCEEDS OF FARM.

343 bushels wheat, 46 bushels rye, 1100 bushels corn in ear, 144 bushels oats. 250 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels clover seed, 1½ bushels timothy seed. 15 bushels onions. 2 bushels soup beans, 7 bushels turnips, 15 bushels beets, 20 bushels tomatoes. 60 bushels green apples. 22 tons hay, 14 loads corn fodder, 600 heads cabbage, and 3065 pounds pork.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY THE INMATES.

12 doz. bread baskets, 1 doz. coal baskets, ½ doz. hand baskets, 3 doz. corn brooms. 30 womens' dresses, 36 children's do., 38 shirts, 30 smocks. 14 caps, 12 sacks, 37 aprons, 60 pairs stockings and socks. 22 skirts, 9 summer bonnets, 10 prs. mittens. 12 prs. pantaloons. 5 roundabouts, 8 vests, 2 capes, 3 night-gowns, 12 night-slips. 1 doz. towels, 9 comforts, 19 shrouds, 18 bed-spreads, 10 sheets, 3 prs. men's drawers. 480 lbs. candles, 400 lbs. butter, 300 gals. soft soap. lbs. hard do.

STOCK ON HAND.

3 horses. 6 milch cows. 9 head stock cattle, 27 hogs, 10 sheep, 137 bus. wheat, 15 bus. rye. 500 bus. corn (in car,) 5 bus. cloverseed, 1½ bus. timothy do., 4 bus. soup beans, 12 bus. onions, 5 bus. turnips. 5 bus. beets, 15 bus. apples, 125 bus. potatoes. 16 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, 1 bbl. sour crout, 60 heads cabbage, 500 lbs. flour, 4500 lbs. beef, and 4000 lbs. pork.

MONTHLY REPORT, Or Table showing the monthly Admissions, Elopements, Deaths, &c. &c.

		Jan. 6th...	Feb. 3d....	March 3d..	April 7th..	May 5th....	June 2d....	July 7th..	Aug. 14th..	Sept. 1st..	Oct. 6th...	Nov. 3d....	Dec. 1st....	Jan. 6, '58.
Admissions,	Nativity. For'n.	11	13	13	13	9	11	14	16	16	13	16	17	18
	Nativity. Amer.	61	55	63	58	61	50	47	44	48	52	51	53	
Remaining each month.	Total,	62	68	72	70	70	61	61	60	61	68	67	71	63
	Chil'n	8	8	10	10	17	13	11	15	15	18	16	15	
	Wom.	25	30	30	31	27	25	25	26	25	26	25	24	
	Men,	29	34	37	32	26	23	25	24	28	26	26	32	
Chil'n Bound										2	2			
Deaths,			1	2	3	2		1		1		1		
Elopements,			1	3	1	1	1		1	4	3	1	1	
Births,			1	3	1	3	1		1	3	2	2	1	
Discharged,			3	3	2	3	1		1	5	3	2	2	
Admissions,	Remaining in House at this date.	6	9	21	11	15	4	7	1	9	5	5	6	

Of the 71 inmates remaining in the House on the 6th January 1858, 61 are sane, 9 are insane, and 11 idiotic.

During the year, relief was afforded to about 94 cases of out-door pauperism. These cases included all varieties of individuals and families; and all periods of time, from a few days assistance to support during the entire year, making an average allowance to each individual of $12 12; which includes also medical assistance. Admitted during the year 119.

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement and exhibition, we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of January, A. D. 1858.

K. L. GREENE,
JOS. GIBBONEY.

Attest: HENRY BREWSTER, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1858.—4t

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY POOR HOUSE, from January 7th 1857, until January 6th, 1858, inclusive.

DR. RECEIPTS.

To County Treasury for amount drawn to December 1st, 1857, inclusive,	5810 16
To County Treasury for amount drawn to January 5th and 6th 1858,	1161 06
To William Glasgow, Steward, for sundry items exhibited in his account,	358 76
	$7329 98

CR. EXPENDITURES.

By sundry expenses on the Farm and for farming, viz:

William Piper for wages at sundry times,	228 76
Wm. I. Steel, for saddlery "	20 00
Jacob Lutz for corn for horse feed, "	15 37½
E. M'Feters for rye "	9 69
A. M'Clure for 2 tons hay, "	16 00
A. L. Funk for 6 bushel barley, seed,	4 50
John Lutz for corn.	15 62
D. M'Garvey for 20 bush. seed wheat,	30 00
Peter Burket for threshing grain,	22 14
Sundry persons for smithing, &c.	68 30
" " miscellaneous items,	101 23½
K. L. Greene for cloverseed,	24 60
" sheep,	22 50
William Glasgow, Steward, sundry items exhibited in his account,	108 78
EXPENDED FOR PROVISIONS.	
Adam Heiffner for 150 bushels wheat,	192 50
Fisher & M'Murtrie for flour &c.	81 42
John Jacobs for butchers meat,	294 86
K. L. Green for wheat bought of him,	135 63
Henry Brewster " "	42 55
Sundry persons for 8541 lbs. beef,	431 35
" " 1086 lbs. pork,	59 72
Estate of Geo. Askin for grain in ground bought,	24 53
Wm. Glasgow, Stew'd, sund's exhibited in his ac't.	57 05
Sundry persons, miscellrneous items,	98 68
SUNDRY PERSONS FOR MERCHANDISE.	
Wm. B. Leas for merchandise at sundry times,	360 93
Bare & M'Laughlin, " "	151 71
Doyle, Foust & Co. " "	99 20
Booher & Rickets, per Bel.	67 77
W. A. Fraker, "	57 30
Jungerick & Smith, Phila. "	39 96
Long & Decker, "	21 37
James G. Lightner, " "	20 73
Samuel Mattern, " "	13 39
Wm. Glasgow, Stew'd, for sundry items in his ac't.	407 52
EXPENSES FOR OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.	
D. Snare, esq., for furnishing for out-door relief,	26 25
Amos Smith for keeping Bumbgardner,	36 00
Perry Moore for furnishing C. Upsinger 1 yr.	25 00
Richard Ashman for furnishing for Banks &c.	84 04
J. Creswell, esq., for " F. Dougherty O. D. P.	24 95
J. L. Hoffer " Jos. Goodman,	51 31
Benj. Keyler for keeping Hetty Chilcoat,	91 00
T. T. Cromwell for furnishing for sundry O. D. pau.	44 89
Mary Walls for keeping Margaret M'Laughlin,	67 66
Deliah Houck for keeping Eliz. Pieght,	52 00
Dan'l. Megahan for keeping Rebecca Chaney,	81 14
T. E. Orbison for furnishing O. D. pauper, bal.	21 50
J. W. Mattern, esq., furnishing Mrs. Wharton, &c.	57 15
Jane Woods for keeping foundling 1 yr.	20 00
Sundry persons for out-door relief,	237 94½
Dr. G. W. C. James for med. and atten. D. Hockenberry,	17 00
Dr. J. F. Wilson " " out-door pau.	3 12½
Dr. C. F. Sellers for professional services,	5 00
Dr. H. L. Brown for surgical and other services L. Bumbgardner,	90 00
Dr. Robt. Baird for med. and atten. 2 cases,	31 00
Dr. M. Orbidy " " R. Chaney,	5 00
Dr. R. D. F. Baird " " 2 cases,	15 50
Dr. G. W. C. James " " E. Kelly,	10 00
Dr. J. W. Harvey, " " H. D. Russel,	7 50
Dr. J. B. Luden, " " out-door pau.	11 75
Dr. J. H. Dorsey, " " "	10 00
Dr. J. K. Neff, " " Masterton,	14 00
Wm. Glasgow, Stew'd, sund's. exhibited in his ac't.	45 70
REMOVALS AND DELIVERY.	
A. J. Dunlap for delivering J. O. Brean,	7 37
S. G. Thompson, " Henry Harris,	7 37
William Bice, " James Hamilton,	7 97
A. Isenberg, " D. Watson,	5 77
" " C. Fouck,	7 37
Jacob Porter, " 2 paupers,	11 67
M. Hamilton, " 1 "	6 37
" " 2 "	13 00
" " 1 " E. Kneely,	6 50
Wm. Bice, " 5 "	9 70
" " 1 " Harrington,	6 50
D. Sharrer, " 1 "	7 50
Sundry persons for removals and delivering,	27 63
Wm. Glasgow, Stew'd, for sundry items set forth in his account,	55 32
INCIDENTAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
State Lunatic Asylum for keeping J. Weiser as per Steward's account,	119 62
J. J. Wallace for stoves,	29 43
Isenberg & Piper for one mare bought of them,	130 00
A. B. Crewit, for commission on amount drawn,	74 71
W. I. Steel for saddlery, buggy harness, &c.,	23 75
Wm. Brewster for printing annual report.	42 50
W. P. Orbison for Harris, Hale & Co., 1 set Surgical Instruments,	85 37
Owen Boat for one buggy,	110 00
M. S. Harrison, for tin ware and repairing,	60 54
John A. Nash for printing annual report, on ac't.	25 00
Wm. Lewis " "	35 50
Benj. F. Miller " rules and reg. for House,	8 00
A. L. Rickets for boards, lumber, &c.	31 99
J. S. Morris for building oven,	20 00
Ephm. Doyle for coffins in part,	20 00
Sundry persons for items too small to enumerate,	201 98
Wm. Glasgow, Stew'd, sundries detailed in his ac't.	347 40
SALARIES.	
Wm. Glasgow for salary as Steward,	400 00
Dr. Robt. Baird for " attending Physician,	200 00
Joseph Gibbony for services as Director 1 year,	151 72
K. L. Green, " " " 1 "	57 15
J. A. Shade, " " " balance,	34 00
James Murphy " " " to Jan. 6,	22 40
Henry Brewster " " Clerk 1 yr.	50 00
D. Blair, esq., " " Counsel. 1 yr.	20 00
John Jacobs for his note paid per Steward,	92 00
Wm. Glasgow Stew'd. for balance on account,	224 67
	$7329 98

We, the undersigned auditors of the County of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same, together with the vouchers, to be correct as above stated. Witness our hands this 14th day of January A. D. 1858.

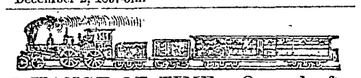
WILLIAM MOORE,
JAMES CREE,
PHILIP D. STEVENS,
} Auditors.

ESTATE of ISRAEL CRYDER, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James B. Caruthers, Administrator of the Estate of Israel Cryder, late of Porter township, deceased, among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at his Office, in the Borough of Huntingdon; when and where, all persons interested are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Feb. 3, 1858—4t, THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
FLOUR DEALERS,
and Commission Merchants for the sale of Grain, Seeds, and Produce generally, keep constantly on hand the best qualities of *Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis brands Flour.* Orders faithfully filled at the market prices of the day. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.
December 2, 1857-3m.



CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.38 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Superintendent.
Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.
D. HOUTZ.
Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

CASH FOR MARKETING.—All persons having marketing of the various kinds to sell, can obtain the cash therefor, by calling on E. McCOLLUM, Mrs. Snyder's house, Rail Road street, Huntingdon.
January 6, 1858-1y.

GROUND PLASTER.—The Juniata Flour and Plaster Mills, one mile below Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., have constantly on hand Ground Plaster of the best quality, for which Grain of all kinds, will be taken in exchange at the market prices.
SAMUEL HATFIELD.
December 30, 1857-2m.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 24, 1858. NO. 36.

Original Poetry.

[For the Huntingdon Globe.]

THE HEART'S LONELY STILL.

Though friends do surround us,
In earth's pleasure path,
And riches shower o'er us
The good things of earth,—
Though the sun does shine brightly,
And flowers always bloom,
No power that is earthly
Can light up the tomb.

Fame may weave for our brow
A wreath of fair flowers;
The laurels of distinction
Be given as ours;
Yet all that is earthly,
This void cannot fill,—
For if God be not with us
The heart's lonely still.

LENA.

A Select Story.

THE LOST PURSE.

A friend related to me a simple story, not long since, which I think is worth telling over. The parties of whom he spoke were near by, and it was the presence of the hero that called the circumstance to mind.

Abel Morton was a youth of about seventeen. His mother was a widow, and he an only child. They lived in part of a small but in the outskirts of the village, and were very poor. During the long, cold winter the widow had been quite sick, so that Abel had been obliged to spend most of his time with her. The youth had never learned any trade, as various circumstances had combined to prevent his leaving home. He worked whenever he could get work to do, and thus far managed to find food enough to keep himself and his mother alive, though they suffered much with cold.

As the spring opened, Abel tried to find work, but was not successful. He picked up a few jobs, now and then, but the proceeds were barely sufficient to purchase the coarsest and cheapest food. Clothing they could not buy, and poor Abel began to fear that he must beg a suit of clothes, or, what was worse, leave his mother. But this latter he could not do.

One afternoon he went into the village, and spent several hours in hunting for work, but found nothing to do. Some seemed to turn him away because he looked so ragged, while others said they never employed any one outside of their own households. Faint and sick at heart, Abel bent his steps homeward. He had left the village, and was turning into the narrow lane which led to his humble home, when he detected something peculiar upon the roadside. He picked it up, and found it to be a small knit purse. It was quite heavy, and the jingle of the contents was too sharp and clear for copper.

The poor youth did not stop to open it then, for it was already dusk, and he knew that his mother would be anxious. So with a strangely beating heart he hurried homeward. He entered the little room where his mother was sitting, and sank down into a chair.

"Alas! no work," the widow murmured, as she saw the cloud upon the boy's face.

"No," he replied, "I tried all around, but it was no use."

"Never mind, Abel; God is good. We shall not suffer as those do who have no trust in Him."

"But how does he help us, mother?" asked Abel, in a faltering voice.

"In many ways, my son. He has preserved us through many trials and has given us hope and courage. He has preserved to me a true and virtuous child, and has held us clear from many sufferings which afflict our fellows. Look at Mrs. Tyndal; see her with all her wealth suffering tortures that I would not suffer for worlds. See her only son, a poor, miserable inebriate, and in prison for a drunken crime. For what would we exchange our noble consciousness of right and honor?"

Abel made no reply. There had been something bearing down heavily upon his soul—something which lay in his pocket and sent forth a serpent song of plenty. But the load was removed. He drew the purse from his pocket, and laid it on the table by his side.

"What is that?" said the widow, as she heard the sharp clink of the coin.

"A purse—I found it on the road."

"Found it? Oh, did you *find* it?"

"Yes, my mother. In the road, just at the turn of our lane. It lay in the foot-path."

A candle was lighted, and the purse emptied. It contained twenty silver half dollars.

"Ten dollars," whispered Abel. "Perhaps we can find who lost it."

"Isn't there some name on the purse?" asked his mother.

She took it as she spoke, and upon the inside of the clasp, which was lined with red morocco, she read, "John Thompson."

John Thompson was one of the wealthiest men in the place. He owned a very large farm; and besides supplying a large amount of milk to customers, he raised large quantities of garden sauce and fine fruit, which he sent to a neighboring city.

"Oh! how easy he could spare it," whispered Abel. It would be no loss to him."

"That is so, in a measure, my son," said the widow, solemnly. "His would not be the loss; but *we* should lose—oh, how much!"

"*We*, mother?"

"Aye, my boy. Should you keep this—should *we* keep it—where would our honor be? The next time you met Mr. Thompson you'd fear to look him in the face. You could not look at him with the happy consciousness of your own innocence. There would be a taint upon your character—a sting in your soul. Oh, would you keep it, Abel?"

"No, my mother, I would not. No, no—I'll carry it back this very night."

"You might wait until morning, for you must get me some wood now."

The purse was laid away in a place of safety, and on the following morning Abel started off bright and early, and walked with a light and buoyant step, for he was satisfied with the work he was doing.

Mr. Thompson lived in a fine, large mansion, on the top of a gentle eminence, at a short distance from the road, and was surrounded by a park of noble trees. Abel took his way up the neatly graveled walk, and met the owner upon the broad piazza.

"Do you wish to see me, sir?" asked the host. He was a kind, generous-looking man; stout and corpulent, with a face full of health and good nature.

"Yes, sir," answered Abel promptly, at the same time ascending the piazza. "I found a purse last evening, and on opening it we found your name upon it."

"And who is *we?*"

"My mother and me, sir."

"Then you did not think you needed the money?"

"Sir?" returned the youth, with an enquiring gaze.

"Seeing that you bring the money to me I suppose you had no use for it."

"Use for it, sir?" repeated Abel, at a loss how to understand the man. "Oh! God knows we had use for it, but not so much as we have for our honor and truth."

"Were you afraid to keep it?" pursued Mr. Thompson in the same peculiar tone.

"Afraid! what do you mean? Do I love my mother because I'm *afraid* to hate her? I brought your money back because it's your's, and not mine." Thus speaking, Abel handed the gentleman the purse and turned away. Mr. Thompson did not say a word, and the youth kept on, feeling glad that he had done right; yet at the same time almost ready to cry at the reception he had met with.

When he reached home he sank into a chair, and leaned his head upon his hand.

"Why, what's the matter Ab

One Month Later from Utah.

The California papers have dates from Salt Lake City to the 13th of December. Not one word is said in them in regard to the position of the United States troops, their condition, or a collision having taken place between them and the Mormons.

An extra of the Los Angeles *Star*, from which we quote, says:—"Brigham's army has been put in much better condition than it was. Clothing and provisions have been supplied to them, the poor people in many cases denying themselves the necessities of life in order to make up the supplies necessary to keep an army in the field."

It having been understood that Col. Alexander had made a movement as if he intended to enter the city from the north, by Bear river, it seems from a hint Brigham let fall, that he has dispatched a force to meet him there. This is to be inferred from the fact of seizing the cattle from a man in the north to supply the wants of his troops. The Mormons are preparing for a long contest. Being free from molestation by the army till May or June, they are busy putting in crops. A much greater breadth of land will be cultivated than before.

The proclamation of Gov. Cumming had been received at Great Salt Lake City, and read in the Tabernacle on the 6th December. Very free comments were passed upon it, Mr. Carrington, of the *News*, insisting that it was unofficial, not having specified that the appointment was "by the President of the United States." The elders of the church decided, consequently, that they had as yet no information of the appointment of a new Governor.

After reading the proclamation it was reported among the crowd outside the Tabernacle that Brigham had stated that he would admit Gov. Cumming, but that none of the troops would be permitted to accompany him. This looks like backing down.

The Mormon troops, under Lieut. General Wells, had returned to the city, leaving about fifty men in the mountains to hold the passes and watch the enemy. The "boys" brought with them from 1000 to 1500 head of cattle.

Several more "sermons" preached by the elders and others at Salt Lake City are published. John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, in his discourse in the Tabernacle, concludes thus:

And now, having been forced from the United States, after having been driven time and time again from our homes by our murderous enemies; having fulfilled all the requirements that God or man could require of us, and kept every law necessary for us to observe; after all this, and more, I say, shall we suffer those poor, miserable, infernal scoundrels to come here and infringe upon sacred rights?

["No!" resounded throughout the Tabernacle, making the walls of the building tremble.]

"No! it shall be "the kingdom of God or nothing," with us. That is my text, I believe, and we will stick to it; we will maintain it, and, in the name of Israel's God, the kingdom of God shall roll on, and all the powers of earth and hell cannot stop its progress; it is onward, onward, onward, from this time henceforth, to all eternity. [Voices of "Amen."]

"Are you not afraid of being killed?" you may ask me. No. Great conscience?—who cares about being killed? They cannot kill you. They may shoot a ball into you, and your body may fall, but you will live. Who cares about dying? We are associated with eternal principles; they are within us as a well springing up to eternal life; we have begun to live forever.

Who would be afraid of a poor, miserable soldier, a man that gets eight dollars a month for killing people—and a miserable butcher at that, one of the poorest curses in creation? Mean as the Americans are, they will not, many of them, hire for soldiers, but the goverment must hire foreigners for eight dollars a month to come out here to kill us. Who is afraid of them? Let them come on or stay and wiggle, it is all right.

We are the Saints of God; we have the kingdom of God, and the devils in hell and all the wicked men on earth cannot take it from us. We shall rule and have dominion in the earth, and they cannot help themselves.

Life in Arkansas.

A Man Whipped to Death with a Handsaw.—A correspondent writing to us from Little Rock, under date of the 30th ult., relates the following:

On Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1858, at Reid's bridge, a most inhuman act was perpetrated. About the 1st of January some $1500 were stolen from the widow Reid, at the bridge. A negro woman was whipped severly to force a confession, that she had some knowledge of the money. Under the torture, she stated that a Mr. Cobb, in the vicinity, had got the money, but not till the question had been oftena sked if Cobb had not got the money.

Elias Good, the brother of widow Reid, and Martin Bell, her son-in-law, went to Cobb's residence, took him to the bridge, then sent round the neighborhood, and gathered a number of associates, took Cobb, stripped him, and tied him across a log and whipped him with a handsaw. After whipping him they started to go to his brother, in Prairie county, 12 miles distant, stopped after going 8 miles, and whipped him again, and then returned to the bridge. At that time the number who took part in the whipping amounted to fifteen. Each one agreed to give a number of licks with the handsaw. Good said he knew the law, and told them to go ahead, he had a barrel of money, and would pay all expenses. They forced Cobb to drink whiskey with them—whipped him Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Then, under some sort of mock trial, committed him to jail at this place.

Dr. Webb called at the jail to see Cobb, and found him perfectly black, from his head to his feet, with large gashes in several parts of his body. The doctor said Cobb could not live. He lingered in great agony several days, and died about the 15th inst.

Cobb begged the inhuman monsters, while whipping him, to shoot him, and end his misery—not torture him to death.

Cobb's dying declaration was taken, and it appears, from circumstances on the examination, that he was innocent, as he steadily averred while living. He has left a widow and four children.

Eleven of the murderers have been arrested, and four have made their escape. A preacher is one that made his escape. Six have been admitted to bail under bonds of two and four thousand dollars, as accessories, and five are detained in jail for murder in the first degree.

I have waited till the close of the examination, and the papers keep a dead silence on the subject. The foregoing are the main facts in the case.

The Last Mexican Revolution--Full Particulars.

In the Havana papers of the 6th inst., we find the particulars of the Mexican news which was telegraphed from New Orleans on the 10th inst. The dates are to the 31st ult., from Vera Cruz:

The violent state of affairs created by the pronunciamento of the 11th of January, had hastened to the forseen end. President Comonfort fell, and was obliged to fly from the country after ten days of resistance and useless efforts to preserve his power, and Gen. Zuloaga, chief of the pronunciamento of the 11th of January, occupied the Presidency *ad interim*, by virtue of an election by the House of Representatives nominated for that purpose. The chronological order of events was as follows:

On the night of January 16, a suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours was agreed upon in order to consider some proposals submitted by Comonfort. At 7 o'clock P M., on the 18th, the armistice terminated, without the arrangement of any treaty, and operations were immediately commenced by both parties. On the 19th the figot continued with still more vigor. Gen. Licerga, with all his forces, and some other bodies of the goverment troops, deserted to the ranks of the enemy.

The 20th was the decisive day. A strong column, commanded by Osollo and Wirtemon, sallied from the citadel and vigorously attacked the Acerdade. This position could not resist long, and was carried by assault, all the garrison falling prisoners of war.

Defeat followed in all the positions taken by the goverment, and the defeat became a flight. At 7 o'clock that night Comonfort gave his last order as general-in-chief. The garrison of San Francisco evacuated that place; the other buildings held by the goverment troops were abandoned, and all the forces were reconcentrated in the palace.

On the morning of the 21st, the city was at the mercy of the revolutionists. Comonfort had abandoned the palace and taken refuge in flight, accompanied by a few adherents. Gen Zuloaga immediately nominated a House of Representatives to proceed to the election of a President *ad interim*, and the choice fell unanimously upon him, the chief of the "Reformed Palace of Tacubays." Zuloaga took the oath before the House, and entered upon his duties on the 22d of January. The following particulars of the bombardment are from the *Diario de Airsos*, of Mexico:

"In the church of St. Francisco, on the further side of the Boulavards, three bomshells, which were thrown into the church, exploded, and did considerable damage to the organ, breaking a great number of its pipes. In Mineria, the hand grenades did a great deal of damage. They were thrown from the fortress with such a well directed aim that four of them fell upon the observatory, where the enemy had taken a position in order to fire down upon the church of La Conception. One side of the hospital of Terieros has the marks of five different volleys of cannon, some of which made a breach in the wall and penetrated as far as the shop of Senor Penunuri.

"Several hand grenades were thrown with admirable skill in the pointing, from the towers of the governmental palace. One of these which was thrown from the church of St. Francisco, fell inside the steeple of the church, and killed instantly from ten to a dozen soldiers who were there, completely clearing away all the sand bags which had been fixed up on the tower for defense, not leaving so much as one of them.

"Besides various other damages, there are quantities of whole blocks in the city which have been fired upon and large breaches made in the houses, by the special orders of Senor Comonfort."

Cool---Very---Letter from a Pickpocket to his Victim.

Dr. C. H. Roberts, of Poughkeepsie, visited New York a few days ago, and spent an evening at the Academy of Music. While there he had his pocket picked of a wallet containing forty or fifty dollars in bank bills and some papers. After returning home he received from the pickpocket the following letter, which he handed over to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* for publication:

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

DR. CHAS. H. ROBERTS—*Dear Sir:* I had the pleasure of relieving you of your pocket-book on the evening of the 2d, in the crowd at the Academy of Music. I presume you soon became aware of your dispossession, and have perhaps had some anxiety as to the application of the funds it contained.—You have my assurance that they have fallen into appreciative hands and that every cent will be applied in gratifying the tastes and fancies of a fellow-being, whose ambition soars higher than his calling. You need not flatter yourself with the idea that you have my acquaintance, because I favor you with my correspondence; no, Doctor, divest yourself of that ambition.

I write you in accordance with the law of honor among thieves, and to do you the justice of returning to you the two enclosed pieces of paper, which are of value to you, and worthless to me—one being a note payable to your order, and the other being a formula for making teeth—neither of which can be available to me, as my present employment probably pays better, and is a business more pleasing to my tastes. From the date of the note, I concluded that you had been in town several days, which may account for the lightness of your purse. Now, Doctor—proper respect for gentlemen of my calling, should never allow your purse to become so low; it is hardly up to the average of usual collections.

Then, I have reason to protest against gentlemen of your standing carrying uncurrent money. It is under serious consideration to return to you the $5 on Morris county Bank, N. J., which I find at considerable discount; the six fives on the Poughkeepsie banks go current, and the few smaller bills can be easily disposed of by a person of my habits. From the name and recipe which I found in the pocket-book, I conclude that you are the well-known dentist who long since did me much service in your line of business, while pursuing my avocation in Poughkeepsie.

Now, Doctor, don't consider it New York hospitality to extract purses in return for extracting teeth, but remember that all have to do something for a living. You were following your avocation on me, and I was only doing the same on you when you visited our city—and this case affords a fair example of the comparative profits of our business. You spent much time and received a small fee, mine was an operation of a moment. When I consider this difference, and the gentle manner with which you attended to me, I am quite inclined to return your purse and contents, but that would be unprofessional, and beside, would involve a loss of time on my part, for such crowds do not occur every day, even in New York; but be assured, that had I recognized you I would have spent the time appropriated to you on some other person.

The only reason I can ascribe for not remembering you, is, that I never saw you but once before, and I presume that when you come to the city you dress up in your best, and look very different than when attending to your business at home. This little lesson may be of service to you and learn you that pocket-books are not safe in crowds, and if you are ever caught in one again, let your vigilance be directed to your purse in proportion to its dimensions, Yours, INCOG.

Reports of the Senate Committee on Territories.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The report made to-day, by Mr. Green from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at large the events in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, in mass meeting, make the Constitution; they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft one to be submitted for approval or rejection. The last method has been the most approved during the past few years, though, formerly, the second method was very generally resorted to. The calling of a convention, as in this case, was conceded to have been strictly legal, and also the election of delegates. Was it not logical to infer that the convention was legally elected, and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, which can no more be interfered with by Governor, Judge or Legislature, either to increase or diminish its power, or alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with, had they assembled *en masse*, instead of by representatives? In conclusion, the Committee say that the abolitionists in Kansas had thus far sought power by methods unknown to law, and by violence; not through the peaceful agency of the ballot box. Claiming to give a majority of the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they wilfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind, that they are conscious of being a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general way of peace and quiet. If your Committee are not greatly mistaken, those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek for peaceful methods for the redress of all their grievances, whether they be real or imaginary.

The bill recites that the people of Kansas framed for themselvess a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and the Convention held at Lecompton has, in their name and behalf, asked Congress to admit her. Therefore, it is declared that Kansas should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and contains the usual regulations relative to, and grants of public lands, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Douglas, in his report, dissents from the views of the majority for reasons, among other, that no satisfactory evidence exists that the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He shows that the Convention was not clothed with competent power to establish a Constitution without the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case; hence the Convention only had such power as the Territorial Convention could rightly confer, and no more, which was to form a constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected according as it embodied the popular will.—That all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in spirit of obedience to the Territorial government, while in fact it was declared to be in force, and take effect in defiance of the authority of the Territorial government, as well as without the consent of Congress; that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the constitution was that of the 4th of January last, which was in obedience to the law framed by the Territorial Legislature established by Congress, with full legislative power on all rightful subjects within the Territory.

Messrs. Collamer and Wade, in submitting their views, say that the Territorial government of Kansas was never organized as provided in the original act; that is by its own people, but was usurped by a foreign force, conquered and subdued by arms, and a minority installed in power, which has ever since been sustained by the general government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate slavery. The Lecompton Constitution is the result of these proceedings, and is contrary to the will of a great majority of the people legally expressed; and for Congress in its discretion to consummate this protracted atrocity, especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of the republican government, and can produce no permanent peace or satisfaction to the people of the Territory. In the late Territorial election, they have reclaimed their rights, and that the Territorial government is, for the first time, now moving peaceably in its legitimate sphere to promised freedom. The Lecompton Constitution and its adoption was concocted and executed to supercede the triumph of justice. To admit it by Congress, is but to give success to fraud, and encourage merit to iniquity, and to turn over that people, not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators, as Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long, mysterious and inexcusable indecision and reserve, but encourage expectation in both parties, one of which is earnestly doomed to disappointment.

"THE JERKS."—The Illinois Baptist of January 14 says that "This strange infatuation is again revived in our immediate vicinity. It made its appearance in a protracted meeting among the Methodists at Indian Grove. The ministers who conducted the meetings moved them from Indian Grove to Avoca, and brought with them five or six jerkers, and thus the contagion commenced at the latter place. Our informant was present at several of their meetings in Avoca, and describes the scene as very exciting. From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet and head would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and painful shapes. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers, and unconverted men who tried to resist it by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly about their bodies, but in spite of temselves their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves.

State Lunatic Hospital.

The annual report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at this place, has been presented to the Legislature. We learn from it that during the year 1857, one hundred and forty-three patients have been admitted into the institution, and one hundred and twenty-six have been discharged, leaving two hundred and fifty under care, at the close of the year. Of those remaining in the Institution, one hundred and fifty are supported by the public authorities, and one hundred by their friends. Of all discharged, twenty-five were cured, thirty-two improved, forty-four stationary, and twenty-five died. If our readers feel as much interested in the subject as we have, we shall have done a satisfactory act by giving a brief synopsis of the report.

The capacity of the present hospital is for three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex, and this number is now regarded by the best authorities as quite as large as should ever be collected in one building. Under these circumstances, it is obvious that but a very short period can elapse before it will be necessary to make additional provision for that portion of our Insane residing in the western portion of the State, and to many of whom the journey to Harrisburg is not only injurious, but the expense is much greater than if they could be accommodated near their own homes.

The number of persons admitted into the Asylum since its commencement has been 898, of which 373 were females, and 525 males. The causes assigned for their lunacy are as follows:—

Ill health, 87; domestic trouble, 107; Grief, 3; Millerism, 4; Spiritual rappings, 1; Excessive study, 3; Disappointment, 3; Overexertion, 9; Epilepsy, 31; Fright, 8; Intemperance, 24; Religious excitement, 6; Puerperal, 27; Opium eating 2; Loss of sleep, 3; Disease of the brain, 8; Failure in business, 2; Anxiety, 4; Disordered menstruation, 27; Injury of the head, 9; Loss of money, 4; Ill treatment, 2; Masturbation, 32; Excesses, 10; Novel reading, 2; Exposure to the sun, 2; Want of occupation, 1; Mortified pride, 1; Politics, 1; Not assigned, 475.

Of these, their several conditions were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	180	181	361
Widowed,	25	49	74
Single,	320	143	463
	525	373	898

We are pleased to learn that the Institution is in the most complete order throughout, and that the latest improvements are yearly being added. The report contains very handsome compliments for the different officers of the Hospital—Dr. Jno. Curwin, Superintendent, Joel Hinckley, Steward, Dr. William R. Dewitt, jr., and Dr. S. S. Schultz, Assistant Physicians, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wilt, Matron. It must be a matter of congratulation to every Pennsylvanian, that our State has in her midst an Institution like this, in which she can feel so much pride.—*Harrisburg Daily Herald.*

Can the Lecompton Constitution be Altered before 1864?

The Lecompton Constitution provides that it cannot be altered before the year 1864, and not then, unless two-thirds of the Legislature authorize a Convention to be held. We have always held the opinion that the Constitution can only be altered in the manner pointed out in that instrument. Let us examine the subject in a few words.

When Kansas shall have been admitted into the Union, her Constitution immediately becomes the fundamental law of the new State. It will be higher than all other laws, which are but an emanation, or rather creatures of it. The Legislature can only be organized in accordance with its provisions, and no act of that body can be valid, as a law, if passed in opposition to it. All such acts would be invlid and without binding force. The President, in his late Kansas message, says, "But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law?" This is just the idea, and will apply with great force to Kansas, if it should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. In that case, the only "established law," through whose "instrumentality" the Constitution could be changed, would be the constitution itself. But this instrument provides that no change shall take place until the year 1864, and to alter it before that time would be in violation of "established law;" and Mr. Buchanan thinks "popular sovereignty" in this country cannot be exercised in this manner; and so we also think. The President says, in another part of the same message, "Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law." This is sound, patriotic doctrine, and we endorse it; but it seems to us to be opposed to the idea thrown out in some quarters, that the people of Kansas can change their Constitution in any manner they please, without regard to the provision of that instrument. It is true, the President says, in another place, that the majority "can unmake Constitutions at pleasure," but, of course, it must always be done "in obedience and conformaty to the law." Here we have the President of the United States sustaining our view of this question.

But further: Can the Constitution be altered except in the manner that instrument points out? When the Legislature comes to meet under it, every member takes an oath to support the Constitution—not part, but the whole. How, then, can can a member vote to alter that instrument before 1864, when it is expressly provided in it that no alteration shall be made prior to that time, and he has sworn to support this clause as well as every other? Even if a bill providing for a new Convention should pass the Legislature, how could the Governor approve it with his oath of office resting upon him? If the people should make a new Constitution in any other manner than in "connformity to law," and attempt to put the Government under it in operation, United States troops would, of course, be called in to protect the Lecompton Government. Who does not remember the case of Rhode Island.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY AUDITORS TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

A. B. Crewet, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon County, dec'd, in account with the Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania, up to 4th April, 1857.

TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

DR.

To aggregate amount of tax outstanding for 1856 and previous years, as per last annual report of Auditors,	$11079 02
To amount of tax received on unseated land, up to 4th April, 1857,	2 10
	$11081 12

CR.

By cash paid State Treasurer, as per receipts dated 12th Feb., 1857, and 3d March, 1857,	$5724 25
By amount of tax remaining uncollected for 1856 and previous years up to 4th April, 1857,	4236 41
By Exonerations allowed collectors of 1856 and previous years up to April, 1857,	50 96
By commissions allowed collectors of 1856, and previous years up to April, 1857,	122 09
By Treasurer's commission on $6781·66, at 1 per cent,	67 81
By Balance due the Com'th. by county Treasurer,	889 60
	$11081 12

TAVERN LICENSES.

To balance due the Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	$26 25
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th February, 1857,	$26 25

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	$97 50
To balance due the county Treasurer by Com.,	1 00
	$98 50
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	$98 50

BILLAIRD ROOM.

To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	$14 25
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	$14 25

RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	$23 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt dated 12th Feb., 1857,	$23 00

MILLER'S LICENSES.

To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	$19 95
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	$19 95

BROKER'S LICENSES.

To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	$28 50
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	$28 50

MILITIA FINES.

To aggregate amount of said fines outstanding for the year 1856 and previous years as per last annual report of Auditors,	$1526 76
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	$8 16
By exonerations allowed collectors of 1856 and previous years,	14 00
By commissions allowed collectors of 1856 and previous years,	10 47
By amount of said fines remaining uncollected for 1856 and previous years up to April, 1857,	1410 13
By Treasurer's commission on $34,00 at 1 per ct.,	8 40
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	75 60
	$1526 76

F. H. Lane, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

DR.

To aggregate amount of tax outstanding up to 4th April, 1857, for that and previous years,	$4226 41
To aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the use of the Com'th for 1857, as per statement of the County Comm'rs. filed with Treasurer,	15529 60
To Amount of tax received on unseated land for 1857 and previous years,	2 70
	$19758 71

CR.

By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts, dated 8th July, 1857, 7th October, 1857, 2d December, 1857, and 11th January, 1858,	$3728 50
By amount of tax remaining uncollected for 1857 and previous years,	14315 15
By exonerations allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years,	142 51
By commissions allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years,	487 15
By amount refunded to J. Douglas, being this much over-paid on the State tax on settling up his account,	13 57
By Treasurers commission on $4800.33, at 1 per cent,	48 00
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	1023 83
	$19758 71

TAVERN LICENSES.

To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, granted by the Court as per return of the Clerk of said Court, filed with the County Treasurer,	$750 00
To balance due the County Treasurer by the Commonwealth.	37 50
	$787 50
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 8th July, 1857,	$750 00
By Treasurers commission on $750.00 at 5 per ct.	37 50
	$787 50

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser,	$200 00
By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors,	$50 00
By Treasurers commission on $150.00 at 5 per ct.	7 50
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	142 50
	$200 00

BILLIARD ROOM.

To aggregate amount of said license for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by Mercantile Appraiser,	$30 00
By amount left in hands of Justice of the Peace for collection,	$30 00

MEDICINE LICENSES.

To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser,	$30 00
By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors,	$10 00
By Treasurer's commission on $20.00 at 5 per ct.,	1 00
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	19 00
	$30 00

RETAILERS LICENSES.

To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser,	$971 00
To balance due County Treasurer by the Com'th,	25 42
	$996 42
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts, dated 8th July, 1857, and 7th October, 1857,	$545 00
By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors,	315 50
By amount left in hands of Juctice of the Peace for collection,	77 00
By amount paid printers for publishing Retailers List, as per receipt,	30 00
By Treas'rs commission on $578.50 at 5 per ct.,	28 92
	$996 42

EATING HOUSES.

To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser,	$160 00
To balance due the County Treasurer by Com'th,	4 00
	$164 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 8th July, 1857,	$80 00
By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors,	80 00
By Treasurers commissions on $80.00 at 5 per ct.,	4 00
	$164 00

MILLER'S LICENSES.

To aggregate amount of said license for the year 1857, furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser,	$14 00
By exonerations allowed by the Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors,	$7 00
By Treasurers commission on $7.00 at 5 per ct.,	35
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	6 65
	$14 00

BROKERS' LICENSE.

To aggregate amount of said license for the year 1857,	$30 00
By Treasurer's commission on $30.00 at 5 per ct.,	$1 50
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	28 50
	$30 00

MILITIA FINES.

To aggregate amount of said fines outstanding for the year 1856 and previous years, as per last annual report of Auditors,	$1526 76
To aggregate amount of Militia fines assessed for the year 1857, as per statement of the County Commissioners filed with the Treasurer,	994 50
	$2521 26
By amount of said fines remaining uncollected for 1857 and previous years,	$1678 50
By exonerations allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years,	290 00
By commissions allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years,	15 03
By amount paid County Commissioners for time necessasarily employed in Military business for the year 1857,	40 00
By amount paid H. W. Miller for furnishing and making out duplicates of Militia fines for the year 1857,	10 00
By amount paid Ralph Crotsley for his services as Brigade Inspector, for 1857,	40 00
By amount paid Treasurer of Scott Infantry per order of Captain, for 1857,	75 00
By amount paid Treasurer of Scott Artillery per order of Captain, for 1857,	50 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 8th July, 1857,	75 00
By Treasurer's commission on $537.73 at 1 per ct.	5 37
By balance due the Com'th by County Treasurer,	242 30
	$2521 26

We the Auditors of Huntingdon County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do certify that in pursuance of the 47th Section of the act entitled an Act relating to Counties and Townships, &c., passed the 15th day of April, 1834, we met at the Commissioner's Office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the 9th day of January, 1858, and did audit, adjust and settle the several accounts required of us by law, agreeably to the several acts of Assembly and supplements thereto, according to the best of our judgments and ablities. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 9th day of January, 1858, at the office aforesaid.

JAMES CREE,
PHILIP D. STEVENS, } Auditors.

Feb. 17, 1857.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & D. Hamilton, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain in the hands of David Hamilton for settlement and collection, who will continue the business in his own name.

DAVID HAMILTON,
JOHN HAMILTON.

Jan. 13, 1858.

List of Outstanding Balance due at Settlement with the Auditors for the Year 1857.

Year.	*Townships.*	*Names of Collectors.*	*County Tax.*	*State Tax.*	*Militia Fines.*
1844	Walker,	A. B. Sangaree,			11 88
1847	Franklin,	John H. Stonebraker,	15 14		33 00
1851	West,	Charles Green,	37 81		70 53
1852	Walker,	John Coulter,	49 34	4 35	52 50
1853	Cass,	Joshua Greenland,			6 50
"	Henderson,	Luke Vorhees,	123 56	77 08	75 05
1854	Barree,	William Couch,			39 54
"	Brady,	John McDonald,			5 18
"	Cromwell,	Michael Meyers,			49 00
"	Franklin,	John Laport,	70 76		54 50
"	Porter,	William B. Shaw,			10 00
1855	Barres,	John Smith,	125 32	377 03	51 50
"	†Cromwell,	David Etnier,			10 49
"	*Hopewell,	John Beaver,	101 71	11 99	53 68
"	Morris,	Abraham Isenberg,	325 38	94 46	28 00
"	Tod,	Benjamin Baker,		10 05	5 70
"	*Walker,	John Thompson,	34 47	28 89	46 50
1856	Barree,	Joseph Forrest,	64 88	36 95	33 00
"	Brady,	George Rupert,	115 56	20 97	37 50
"	Cassville,	Nicholas Corbin,			7 00
"	Cromwell,	Frederick Harman,	8 43	29 74	
"	Jackson,	Solomon Hamer,	816 35	379 05	35 50
"	*Morris,	Benj. F. Wallace,	62 11	77 79	24 50
"	*Tod,	A. J. Dunlap,	18 77	33 05	22 50
"	†Union,	David Pheasant,	21 19	64 51	19 50
"	Walker,	Joseph Isenberg,	341 09	210 09	41 00
"	Warriorsmark,	Henry Grazier,	100 00		13 30
"	West,	William Moore,	96 09		48 00
1857	*Alexandria,	Alexander Stitt,	327 17	248 63	15 00
"	*Brady,	John R. McCarthy,	752 56	444 59	30 50
"	*Barree,	Peter Livingston,	935 45	568 87	38 00
"	*Cass,	George M. Green,	269 73	155 00	5 50
"	*Cassville,	Samuel Smith,	95 47	48 94	2 00
"	Clay,	Joseph Park,	367 33	261 45	28 00
"	*Cromwell,	William John,	755 84	513 12	17 50
"	*Dublin,	Brice Blair,	624 82	369 29	25 00
"	*Franklin,	William Bice,	1552 26	936 61	53 00
"	*Henderson,	George Numer,	306 06	188 42	16 50
"	*Huntingdon,	Samuel S. Smith,	1140 95	742 52	48 50
"	*Hopewell,	George B. Weaver,	468 84	301 06	30 50
"	*Jackson,	John Jackson,	1159 44	697 51	35 50
"	*Juniata,	Henry Mark,	382 91	242 02	11 00
"	*Morris,	Samuel Harnish,	1283 76	830 58	19 50
"	*Oneida,	George Miller,	220 21	139 84	17 50
"	*Penn,	Andrew G. Neff,	519 18	396 94	37 00
"	*Porter,	David P. Henderson,	1658 59	1008 40	25 00
"	*Shirley,	James G. Doyle,	1420 68	882 33	48 50
"	*Shirleysburg,	Charles Bowersox,	164 24	155 12	5 00
"	*Springfield,	Joshua Johns,	284 37	192 96	23 50
"	*Tell,	Thomas Cisney,	422 88	293 83	25 50
"	*Tod,	Abraham Elias,	921 86	532 03	24 50
"	*Union,	M. F. Campbell,	339 60	189 89	25 50
"	*Walker,	Martin Flenner,	631 67	517 02	25 50
"	*Warriorsmark,	Samuel Lehman,	946 77	642 55	39 50
"	West,	John Thompson,	2101 98	1360 60	77 50

* Since paid in part. † Since paid in full.

Given under seal of office 4th January, 1858.

JACOB BAKER,
H. L. McCARTHY,
GEO. W. MATTERN, } Commissioners.

Attest:—HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 24, 1858.

New Advertisements.

☞Notice, by J. F. Ramey.
☞March Appointments, by Dr. Hardman.
☞Executor's Notice, by Adam Odenwaelder.
☞To Merchants and Farmers, by Fisher & McMurtrie.

New Church Dedication.

The New Church Edifice of the German Reformed Congregation of this place, will be dedicated, Providence permitting, to the service of the Triune God, on the FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH. The Rev. Dr. Schaff, of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, will assist the Pastor on the occasion. The public are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 17, 1858.

Our Book Table.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—This valuable publication for the first quarter of '58 is before us. The contents are "African Life"—"Spirits and Spirit-rapping"—"Morayshire"—"Shelly"—"The Religious Weakness of Protestantism"—"The Crisis and its Causes"—"The Englishin India"—"State-tamperings with Money and Banks—and "Contemporary Literature." $3 per year in advance. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., N. Y.

THE LOST DAUGHTER.—We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., this neat volume, by the late distinguished American authoress, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Exclusive of "The Lost Daughter," this volume contains no less than nine of the authoress' most delightful stories. Price, in cloth, $1.25, or in two volumes, paper cover, one dollar. Address T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

LOCALS.—For more than a week past, a series of interesting meetings have been held in the Presbyterian Church—and are still continued.

The new German Reformed Church will be dedicated on Sabbath a week next. There will also be preaching in the Church on Thursday, Friday and Saturday previous—on Saturday morning in German.

The County Teachers' Institute commenced its session at the public school house on Monday. The attendance of teachers is not as large as was expected. The proceedings will be given in our next.

There has been several cases of small-pox in the county. The only case on Broad Top was a woman, and she died some two weeks since. There has been several cases at the mouth of Spruce Creek. This dreadful disease has not been in this immediate neighborhood.

Our town has been quite lively for the past few days—but the sleighing is gone and we may expect a calm again.

We learn that our *friend* Brewster has found his pack-book—it was carelessly laid away in his office. He has also discovered that his missing type are in a sink hole in the rear of his office.

☞The number of hogs packed at Cincinnati this season is estimated at four hundred and fifty thousand head, against three hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twelve last season. The Cincinnati Price Current has returns from one hundred and six packing places in the West, including Cincinnati, and make the whole number packed one million seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-two, against one million four hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five last year. The whole number packed at all the places reported last year was one million eight hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, and the previous year two million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and two. The whole number of places reported last year was one hundred and ninety. This is an increase in weight of from three to twenty pounds per hog at nearly all the places heard from, and, as a general thing, the yield of lard has been over that of last year. There can be no doubt that there is an increase in weight, as compared with last year, of not less than four per cent.

☞By telegraph, we learn that the Pacific Hotel at St Louis, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Saturday last at 3 o'clock.

About one hundred persons were in the house, between forty and fifty of whom are missing.

The fire caught in the drug store under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly before the inmates could be roused, that the stairways were enveloped by the fire, and all egress was cut off except at the windows. Many leaped from the third story and were horribly mangled or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned in their rooms.

Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property is upwards of $50,000.

The only Question for Democrats.

Does the Lecompton Constitution express the will of the people of Kansas? Have the people of Kansas ever had an opportunity to express their disapproval of that constitution? Did not the people, at a legal election on the 4th January, decide, by a vote of three-fourths of the voters in the territory, their utter abhorrence and detestation of that instrument? If so, no Democrat can consistently favor that Constitution.—*Chicago Times.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 15. *Senate.*—The bill graduating the interest on land, on which purchase money is due the Commonwealth, passed second reading.

House.—A petition of ninety-seven citizens of Pittsburg, connected with Iron-manufacturing, was presented, praying that pig-iron, blooms, ore, cinder, fire-clay and fire-brick, may be exempted from the payment of the tonnage-tax. Petitions from Dauphin and Philadelphia counties, of similar import, were presented. Also, numerous petitions were laid before the House, asking for a change in the License Laws. Citizens of Luzerne county have manifested their disapprobation of the County Superintendency, by praying that the law may be repealed so far as that county is concerned. By resolution, the House agreed to hold afternoon sessions on Tuesday afternoons, for the consideration of private bills, and on Thursday afternoons for public bills. A resolution was adopted calling on the heads of department for an estimate of expenses for the current year; stating the salary of clerks, the amount of time they are employed, &c. There is an evident desire on the part of our legislators to cut off all unnecessary expenses, and reduce as much as possible the annual expenditures. This is commendable if properly carried out. There are very many leaks in the public treasure-box, and in attempting to stop them, it is to be hoped that our law-makers will not "save at the spigot and let out at the bung." The Senate amendment to the House resolution, fixing the 13th day of April for the final adjournment of the Legislature, was not concurred in. So the matter will rest for the present, and an adjournment earlier than that time need not be expected, unless all the business before the two Houses shall have been disposed of. A petition from citizens of Dublin and Springfield townships, Huntingdon county, was offered, praying that portions of said townships may be annexed to Fulton county. Mr. Nill read in place a bill embodying the desire of the petitioners, which was referred to the committee on judiciary. Mr. Shaw read in place a bill authorizing Justices of the Peace, with a jury of six persons, to hear and finally decide criminal offences of a minor grade. The House bill relative to the graduation of unpatented lands, was considered. Mr. Crawford moved to amend by substituting the old law, when the subject was postponed.

TUESDAY. *Senate.*—Cresswell and Schell, each, presented a petition from Huntingdon county, asking a modification of the present License Laws. The resolution which passed the House yesterday, requiring the Clerks of the two Houses to prepare an estimate of expenses of the Senate and House, was agreed to. Bill No. 62, which provides:

"That no person shall be held incompetent to give testimony as a witness, on account of his religious belief; but evidence thereof may be given, as heretofore, to affect his credibility,"

Came up on second reading and discussed by Messrs. Scofield, Wright, Buckalew and Finey in favor, Messrs. Harris and Finney against. In advocacy of this bill, Mr. Buckalew made a powerful speech, replete with unanswerable reasoning and argument. He shewed the importance and necessity in this free country to set aside and abrogate any and every regulation which interfered with men's conscience or required aquiescence in, or submission to, the dogmas of any religious sect. He said this was a measure of justice, not only to the witness, but the parties in suit who desired his testimony. The hour for adjournment arriving before the question was disposed of, the Senate rose.

House.—Bills from Huntingdon county, as follow, viz:—Authorizing the Canal Commissioners to examine the claims of Kessler, Whitney & Co., John Gemmill and Israel Graffius, and incorporating the Huntingon Water Company, passed first reading. On second reading, the two first named bills were lost.

WEDNESDAY. *Senate.*—Mr. Gregg, from the committee on Education, reported with a negative recommendation, the bill attaching Samuel Gladfelter of Fulton county to Clay township, Huntingdon county for school purposes. Judge Wilkins offered the following resolution which was referred to the Select committee, viz:—

Resolved, That the immediate admission of Kansas as a State of this Union, with a full and complete recognition by Congress, in the act of admission of the rights of the people of Kansas over their own Constitution, would meet our hearty approbation, and ought to restore peace and quiet to the people of the States of the Union.

House.—The Huntingdon Water Company bill passed finally.

THURSDAY. *Senate.*—A supplement to the H. & B. T. M. R. R. & Coal Company, was reported.

House.—Petitions for the repeal of the tonnage-tax and for the abolition of the County Superintendency, were presented. Mr. Nill presented a petition from citizens of Dublin and Springfield townships, Huntingdon county, praying that portions of said townships may be attached to Fulton county. The Judiciary committee reported negatively the bills authorizing Justices of the Peace to try certain offences with a jury. A bill was reported fixing the fees of County Surveyors; also a bill extending to the School Directors of Walker township, Huntingdon co., the powers conferred on the Directors of West Pittsburg.

FRIDAY. *Senate.*—A petition from citizens of Dublin and Springfield townships, Huntingdon county, praying to be attached to Fulton county, was presented. Mr. Cresswell read in place a bill relative to the election districts in the township of West, in the same county. JUNIATA.

Harrisburg, Feb. 22d, 1858.

DEATH IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.—Mr. J. McChesney's death in a dentist's chair at Toranto C., W., on Monday last, while under the influence of chloroform, has been stated in a telegraphic dispatch. He desired the extraction of six teeth, but would have no operation performed by the dentist (Dr. M. D. French) unless placed under the influence of chloroform. He was told its dangers, but strenuously insisted on his point, assuming all responsibility. Accordingly it was administered in the usual way, by a sponge to the nostrils of the patient. After a short time he began to laugh, and when asked the cause said "he could not help it, seeing those fellows (meaning the dentist and another person) laughing at him." It was then thought he was sufficiently insensible to commence the opperation of lancing the gums. He winced under the lancing, and the chloroform was again applied, and the teeth removed. But as soon as this was done, he was seen to alter in appearance, his eyes became fixed, the jaws fell, respiration ceased, and the heart's action stopped. Every possible attempt was made to restore animation, but to no purpose. A coroner's jury exonerated the dentist from all blame, as it was shown that the chloroform was voluntarily inhaled, and that more than ordinary care was used in administering it.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

The Lecompton investigating committee met again last evening. Propositions for investigation, under the terms of the resolution of the House, were, one after the other, tabled by a vote of eight to seven. Then, contrary to the intimation that a report would be made this week, the committee, without in any way going to the accomplishment of the object for which they were raised, adjourned until Wednesday next. It would appear that the majority of the committee are uneasy under the strong feeling excited in the country against the injustice of the Speaker and their own unfairness, and that now they have exhibited their fear to go on as they have begun, by the adjournment for so long a time, which they carried by their one majority. The objection to prosecuting an inquiry into the facts connected with the Lecompton Constitution was mainly that there was not time, and to show how well founded this objection was, the committee threw away seven days.

Whatever ground there was a few days since for the Lecomptonites to believe that they could pass through the House the contrivance which they support, it has now slipped away from them, for at this moment it is obvious to the most careless observer of transpiring events that Lecompton must soon meet a blow more terrible than that, only one week ago, in the resolution wich ordered inquiry into its wickedness and oppression.—Men from the South, and from the far Southern States, will vote against it. They admit and learn that they have hesitated too long, but that their decision and their votes will make up what they have before failed to do. With strength gained by those who support the great principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, not only in the North, but in the South, since the test on Harris's resolution, and the promising signs for the future, it is not an extravagant surmise that ere another week rolls by the votes against Lecompton will reach two-thirds of the members of the House. The Lecomptonites cannot disguise this fact; they published it by a postponement of their causus which was to have met last night, and by the adjournment of the investigation committee. All idea of rushing things through with a high hand is reluctantly given up for want of power to effect their purpose, and it may be that the endeavor hereafter will be to save the Constitution from a sudden and deserved annihilation.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1858.

There is an unexpected, and it may be insurmountable, difficulty in the speedy execution of the programme of Senator Green and the Lecomptonites. It was their intention, and is still, so far as I can learn, to press the Lecompton Constitution through the Senate without the least delay, and then, that it shall be as hurriedly rushed through the House.—Unfortunately for them, however, there exists the widest difference of construction amongst the Lecomptonites in respect to the power of the people of Kansas to alter and amend their frame of State Government prior to 1864, the time which it prescribes. Some Northern Democrats, who have gone with them thus far, refuse to go one step further, unless the people there are empowered by law, in a manner admitting no contrariety of opinion, to throw off the incubus of a hateful Constitution, which nobody pretends to support, as embodying the "consent of the governed." The ultra Southern men, the followers of the Richmond *South*, the New Orleans *Delta*, and the Charleston *Mercury*—who, at the beginning of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, reviled him in every way, imputing the most improper motives to his public acts—now that they see a chance of securing Kansas as a slave State, advocate his Kansas policy, and refuse to make the slightest concession to the other side, each moment fearful that the prize will slip away from their grasp.—Calhoun, only a few days ago their idol, to whom they offered up all praise, is, by his recent letter, consigned by them to everlasting infamy; they hate him for evincing a willingness to correct the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing when the fraud had been made as clear as day to everybody.—One wing of the Lecomptonites then insist upon a declaration in the law against the 1864 provision, while the other wing as strenuously resist it. To heal this division in the ranks at this critical moment was the moving cause for the call of a Democratic caucus which was postponed, and when it assembled at last, gave by its debate no hope of a compromise on this point. It was again called for Wednesday last, but no ground having been gained toward the object sought, it was postponed to the call of the chairman.

There is an overwhelming majority, when the question comes squarely before the House, who will vote in a provision empowering the people of Kansas to change their Constitution whenever they please to do so, and when this shall be done, and the question will recur on Lecompton, as amended, there will be arrayed against its passage a large number of Southern members. Under the circumstances, no Northern member can refuse to vote for such a provision, least of all can they when their constituents understand the position assumed by Toombs, of Georgia, and others in the House as well as in the Senate. If Lecompton, say they undisguisedly, be the Constitution under which Kansas shall be admitted as a State into the Union, then slave institutions for the next six years are implanted there, to grow and fasten themselves upon all matters of domestic policy, regardless and unaffected by the popular voice. They are there by supreme law, and to touch them is to inaugurate revolution and aggression upon the South, against which Southern States will do more than clamor.

It is rumored that one or two Louisiana members have joined the anti-Lecompton ranks.

Washington is afflicted with the duelling fever. This disease has broken out with great virulence in this city at various periods of the Government. The last attack occurred immediately after the Mexican war was closed. Since then, the social relations of politicians have rarely been interrupted by sentiments of personal hostility, causing the ready staking of life against life upon political differences. Never before, however, has there been more bitterness and ill feeling than that now entertained on all hands. The town is kept on tip-toe with rumors that Mr. A and Mr. B had some words, and have gone to Virginia, where Randolph and Clay went and fought, to adjust their differences *a la code d'honneur*, or that Mr. C and D have taken rail to John C. Rives's farm to have it out on the Bladensburg duelling ground, where Cilley and Mason and others fell. In truth, society begins to grow uncomfortably Tipperaryish.

☞A Passenger Railway Company is about being organized in Baltimore.

Teachers' Institute.

According to a previous announcement, a full representation of the Teachers of Cromwell, Springfield, Dublin and Shirley Districts, convened at Orbisonia, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of January, 1858.

Mr. James Baker was appointed President, and Mr. J. Weight, Secretary. After which Mr. Owen, County Superintendent, delivered a short and elegant address, on the character of Teacher's Institutes, which exhausted the first evening.

FRIDAY—*forenoon.*—The subject of Orthography was introduced, and discussed by Messrs. Owen, Kough, Nelson, Beers, and Campbell, with considerable vivacity. A great amount of interest was displayed by Teachers and parents on the subject. The subject of Reading was next introduced by Mr. James Norris, who urged natural reading, and the adoption of the conversational tone, where it is required. But in all cases let the tone be natural and agreeable to the subject; let the reader realize the subject, and put himself in the position of the speaker, or plant himself in the scenes he would wish to describe. Adjourned.

Afternoon.—The subject of Reading was continued. Discussions in rapid succession, by Messrs. Campbell and A. Nelson, followed with a motion of Mr. Myerly to form a class for criticism. This subject, after being very ably discussed, was dismissed, and the subject—the utility of keeping an arithmetical manuscript, was taken up, and briefly discussed by Messrs. Beers, McAninch, Kough, John Baker and A. Nelson, and generally condemned. On motion of Mr. Owen, an executive committee was appointed to arrange business for the subsequent sessions. The President appointed Messrs. Owen, Campbell and Myerly. On motion of Jno. Baker, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. The members appointed were Messrs. Jno. Baker, Beers and J. Norris. On motion a committee was appointed to prepare minutes for publication. The members appointed were, Messrs. Carothers, McAninch, and Weight.

Evening Session.—Messrs. Norris and Carothers were appointed assistant Secretaries. The subject of School Government was introduced and very ably discussed by Messrs. Owen, Baker, Nelson, Norris and others.—On motion of J. Carothers, adjourned until Saturday morning.

SATURDAY—*forenoon.*—The subject of Arithmetic was taken up and ably discussed by Messrs. Owen, Nelson, and Norris. Adjourned.

Afternoon.—The subject of Grammar was introduced, and very interestingly discussed by Messrs. Beers, Campbell and others. Adjourned.

Evening Session.—The subject of Text-books was introduced, and discussed by Kough, Beers, Jno. Baker, McAninch, Jas. Baker, and Jno. Nelson. The evening being far spent, the committee on resolutions was called upon, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the County Superintendency as a necessary part of our Common School System.

Resolved, That, under the present circumstances, it is impracticable for most Country Teachers to give themselves a thorough Normal training at an Institution for that purpose. We therefore recommend the frequent holding of Teachers' Institutes, as the best substitute for Normal Schools.

Resolved, That we, as Teachers, will strive to be "*progressive.*"

Resolved, That every Teacher should take the Pennsylvania School Journal, and other good works on Teaching and Education in general.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Institute, every Teacher (beside the qualifications required by law,) should possess at least a knowledge of Physiology.

Resolved, That we recommend Composition and Singing in our Schools.

Resolved, That no School-house is sufficiently furnished without backs to the seats, Black-Boards, Maps, and Dictionary.

Resolved, That no Teacher can succeed in teaching without a system of text-books.

Resolved, That we will sustain our County Superintendent in his well-directed efforts to advance the interests of the School System, and that we especially commend the energy and perseverance he has exhibited during the short period he has held office.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks be tendered to him for the interest and co-operation manifested on this occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Institute be sent to each paper in the county for publication. Adjourned.

Signed by the Officers.

Wine Adulteration.

In our last number we promised to say something further on this interesting subject, and in doing so we shall call attention to one of the most remarkable pieces of impudence that has, for some time, fallen to our lot to chronicle. When we take wine with a friend, or buy it for our own use, we do so having an honest faith that it is pure; and we should little suspect that any one would purposely attempt to deceive us, by giving or selling us that which they knew to be bad liquor; yet we shall be obliged to doubt every wine now that, (as many of our readers have doubtless seen,) a chemist advertises in the daily papers of this city, his "flavorings to produce, at a moment's notice, any desired liquor." We are told that great improvements have lately been made in this branch of business, *i. e.*, adulteration; and in consequence, we can purchase of the aforesaid chemist a gallon or more of the *essense* or *oil* of any desired liquor, and by merely adding one barrel of pure spirits, the lipuor will be manufactured, "fairly comparing with the best brands." Brandy of "four times the value of the original cost" can be thus artficially made; and lastly, an oil for producing Catawba brandy is sold at a moderate price. These substances are all made and sold in New York, and no doubt, large quantities are consumed all over the country, the consumers immagining that they are drinking a genuine article.

This craving for foreign flavor and foreign names has in a great measure ruined the American wines as *American*, for, says a writer in Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, "a great evil in the manufacture of American wine consists in the endeavor to imitate foreign varieties—*adulterations and all*; and it is owing to this that we have no American wine." It is asserted that there is not a self-supporting vineyard in the United States, except the one producing Catawba; and with the exception of one or two in California, not a *fair* sample of American wine. The sparkling Catawba of 1848 was a peculiar wine, having a flavor that has never been imitated, and which has not been before known; but that is now scarce, and many inferior and adulterated varieties are passed upon the unwary for the genuine article. The only and perfect way to discourage adulteration is to patronize and encourage home-grown wines, and accept them as such. It is very probable that, at the onset, they may be a little more expensive; but if, by paying a little more, we can get a pure article, it is well worth the extra expense.

We are afraid that if a commission was appointed to examine the liquors retailed over bars in this city alone, they would find very few quite pure. In gin would be discovered turpentine and peppermint; in brandy, burnt sugar of the worst description, and bad spirits; whiskey would contain camphene; port wine, infusion of logwood; sherry, adulterated spirits called brandy, and other mixtures; champagne would prove old gooseberry; and claret would be difficult to examine, so multifarous would its ingredients be found. Without going any further than our own office, patents have been taken out through the Scientific American Agency for making champagne from cider, by impregnating it with carbonic acid; and we understand that the business is not only a successful but a large one. Another, for giving to wines and spirits, by artificial means, in six months, that age and maturity which, in a natural way, many years could only bring. In fact, it is impossible to enumerate the impositions that are practised, and it is high time that some examination of the purity of eatables and drinkables was made by the authorities of every city. There is no doubt that a board of examiners, chemists, microscopists, and others, having power to purchase, examine, and condemn all articles unfit for human consumption, would tend to increase the health of our cities and the honesty of dealers. Such a tribunal must some day be appointed, and the sooner the better, say we.—*Scientific American.*

BAD LIQUOR.—We need not go so far as California to find liquor which creates delirium tremens and suicide; but the following shows that the "liquor" which is imbibed in the Golden State must be pretty rough: "The police lately seized a quantity of liquor, kept for sale at several drinking saloons. The brandy was colored with burnt sugar, and contained one-sixteenth of a grain of sulphate of morphine to every ounce of liquor. The Gin was composed of forty-seven parts of spirits, and fifty-three of water, with a dash of sulphuric acid. The whiskey contained strychnine and creosote. The pale brandy contained, among other poisons, prussic acid."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FEBRUARY 20.—The markets generally have been inactive. Of Breadstuffs the sales are limited, the only transactions in flour being 600@700 bbls, mostly good Western extra, at $5 ₰ bbl; superfine is held at $4.87½@4.50 for mixed and good brands, but there is very little selling, the demand being for home use, from these rates upwards. to $4.75@5 and $6 ₰ bbl., for extras and fancy brands.—Corn Meal is firm, with sales of 750 bbls. Pennsylvania at $2.87½. Rye Flour is also firm, with small sales at $3.25 ₰ bbl. Wheat is wanted, and sales include about 1200 bus red at 95c@$1.05; some small lots white sold at $1.25@$1.30, according to quality; and 1400 bus. fair do. at $1.24 in store. Corn has advanced one cent ₰ bu, with sales of 7800 bushels Pennsylvania at 61c. in store. Oats are better and 5,000@6,000 bus. Pennsylvania have been sold at 35c. Rye is firm at 70c, and but little offering to day.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtel, HENRY H. SUMMERS, of Marklesburg, to MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of John Beaver, of Coffee Run, Pa.

DIED.

In Oneida township, Huntingdon county, on the 16th inst., JANE, wife of Francis Jackson, in the 57th year of her age.

A kind and affectionate companion, a sincere and devoted friend, a consistent and exemplary Christian; in her death a bereaved and afflicted husband has sustained an irreparable loss, whilst the poor and unfortunate have been deprived of a benefactor, and the Church of the Redeemer of a worthy and useful member.

As fades yon Sun's aspiring ray.
Her death was peaceful and serene,
For Jesus' love had smoothed the way
E're mercy closed the solemn scene.

Yet, as its lingering beams impart
A halo o'er the evening's gloom,
So hope sustained her fainting heart,
And cheered her pathway to the tomb.

But as the star of night appears,
To gild with light the blue of even',
So Faith dispels the mourner's fears
And whispers—we shall meet in Heaven!

R. M.

J. F. RAMEY, Sealer of Weights and Measures, for this county, gives notice that he will visit over the county in a few weeks.
Feb. 24, 1858—1t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentory having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the last will and testament of Frederick List, late of the Borough and county of Huntingdon, deceased. All persons having claims and demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
ADAM ODENWAELDER, Executor.
Altoona, Blair co., Pa., Feb. 24, 1858.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. GROUND PLASTER can be had at the Huntingdon Flour and Plaster Mills, in any desirable quantities, on and after the 1st day of March, 1858. We deliver it *free of charge* on the cars at the depots of the Pennsylvania and Broad Top Railroads.
Feb. 24, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons having on hand any of "The Erie City Bank" Money, (which failed last March,) can get a fair price for it, by sending to or calling upon the undersigned within a short time to come. I will buy any amount on said Bank, at a higher rate than I know to be offered elsewhere, as I can use it to advantage.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858. F. H. LANE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have appointed the 12th day of April, next, for hearing the application of Samuel Coats, of Henderson township, who has applied for the benefit of an Act of Assembly, entitled "AN ACT RELATING TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836. D. CALDWELL, Prot'y.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY at Public SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at their Farm, opposite the Boro' of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the morning, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY connected with their farm; Consisting of 15 head of Horses and Colts, and 1 mule colt, 21 head of Cows and young cattle, 20 or more Hogs, three of which are fine breeding Sows; wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, &c.; a large assortment of harness or horse gears, double-trees, single-trees, chains, &c. Also a variety of the small tools and articles kept upon a well-stocked farm, and a quantity of hay by the ton.
TERMS.—Eight months credit on all sums above Ten Dollars, by giving notes with approved security.
FISHER & McMURTRIE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE of Personal Property. The subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence, in Brady township, 2 miles west of Allenville, on WEDNESDAY, 10th of MARCH, 1858, the following property, to wit:—3 work horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 milch cows, 7 head young cattle, 17 head of sheep, 15 shoats, 1 breeding sow, plows, harrows, cultivator, 1 two-horse carriage, harness and horse gears, 1 two or three horse wagon, 1 sled, winnowing mill, &c.

Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,—1 cook stove, 1 ten-plate stove, carpetting, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known.
Feb 17, 1858. JOHN RUPERT.

WANTED—A Journeyman Blacksmith, to carry on a shop in the town of Mount Union, Huntingdon county. None but men of experience need apply. A. LEWIS, Mt. Union.
January 27, 1858.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat.* Author of "*Letters to Invalids*" IS COMING! See following Card.

MARCH APPOINTMENTS

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Tuesday, March		16.
Holidaysburg, Exchange Hotel,	"	15.
Lewistown, National Hotel,	"	17.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

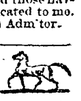
All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of REAL ESTATE. (ESTATE OF GEO. BUCHANAN, dec'd.) By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, 1858, a Tract of unseated Land, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, in the name of David Lapsley, containing 353 ACRES, more or less, lying on the Little Valley, partly on the dividing Ridge, about 2 miles from Sloupe's Mill, and 1 mile from Jacob Thompsons' at the foot of Broad Top and the River Mountains, near land claimed by Samuel Wallace, being the same which was conveyed by John Miller, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon county, to the said George Buchanan, by Treasurers Deed, dated 13th April, 1825.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale, and the residue in 1 year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
Feb. 3, 1858. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Trustee.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West (now Oneida) township, dec'd., will, on TUESDAY, MARCH 2, next, expose to Public Sale on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that TRACT OF LAND, situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hetrick and Nicholas C. Decker, containing ONE HUNDRED & FORTY-FIVE ACRES be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized,) having thereon erected A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and other buildings.



TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
NICHOLAS C. DECKER, Trustee.
Feb. 3, 1858.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1858, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., Estate of John Henderson, dec'd. containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 13 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn, a never-failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.

The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pensylvania Rail Road.
Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property.
The property will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.
JOHN OWENS.
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, dec'd.
January 20, 1858.
☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Intelligencer, Lancaster; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, publish to amount of $2 50 each, and charge Huntingdon Globe.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—John Huyett's Distribution.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Shheriff, arising from the Sale of the Real Estate of John Huyett, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 11th of March, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons interested will take notice, that they are required to make their claims before such Auditor, or bedebarred from coming in upon said fund.
Feb. 10, 1858—4t. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—JAMES & WILLIAM SAXTON'S Distribution. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of James Saxton & William Saxton, and J. & W. A. Saxton, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 12th of March, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment.—All persons interested will take notice, that they are required to make their claims before such Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
Feb. 10, 1858—4t. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

NOTICE, to the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co., That the Court of Huntingdon county at its January Term 1858, directed to be paid to Creditors one and half per cent on the amount of their claims on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.
JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 3, 1858.
☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Sentinel, Ebensburg, and Record, Blairsville, insert 3 times and charge this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, upon the Estate of SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Enoch) late of Porter township, deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.
SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Henry) Adm'tor.
Feb. 3, 1858—6t.

LEFT ON MY PREMISES, On or about the 19th day of January last, a BAY MARE, about 6 years old, has a star in her forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL STOUFER,
Feb. 3, 1858.* Walker township.

ESTATE of DANIEL CRYDER, dec'd. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James B. Carothers, Executor of Daniel Cryder, late of Porter township, dec'd, among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on Friday the 5th day of March, next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at his Office, in the Borough of Huntingdon; when and where, all persons having claims against said fund, are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
Feb. 3, 1858—4t. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county of August term, 1857, No. 66.—Libel for Divorce, Martha Bennett vs. Harrey Bennett.—A subpœna to August Term, and an alias subpœna to November Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, you, the said Harvey Bennett, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said court, on the second Monday of April, A. D., 1858, to answer the complaint of the said Martha Bennett. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
January 27, 1857.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.—M. McN. WALSH, Principal.
This school for young Ladies and Gentlemen is probably the cheapest one of the kind in the country. The expenses per year for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English are only $88.
Piano Music is only $5 per quarter. All the Languages and the Ornamentals are proportionally cheap. For other information, address JOHN D. WALSH,
Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa
January 16, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!—

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
TWO GREAT MAGAZINES IN ONE!!
NINETY THOUSAND COPIES THE FIRST MONTH!!!!
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME FOR 1858.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPLENDID WORKS OF ART.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER—AGENTS GETTING RICH!!!!

The union of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other Magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present it to every three-dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $5,000, by the celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at three dollars—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engravings early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from three to five dollars each, and 1,000 choice Holiday Books, worth from one to five dollars each, making, in all, over *three thousand gifts*, worth *twenty thousand dollars*.

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these "three thousand prizes."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR EMERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR 1858.

1st. Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one hundred different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

2d. Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents any other magazine.

3d. Because it will contain, during the year, nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

4th. Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

5th. Because you will be very likely to draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year,

THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of over Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market. The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year, without the engraving, or at the full price, $3, with the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment.—The Rev. John E. Jardon, of this place, has made, since last Christmas, over $4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your general agent for Platt county, is making $8 per day on each sub-agent employed by him, and Messrs. Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your agents for Holt county, are making from $8 to 25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the 7th day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named. DANIEL GREGG, Carrolton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant money-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applicants should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "The Last Supper," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us $3, will receive the engraving, post-paid, by return mail. Also specimens of our publication and one of the numbered subscription receipts, entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

BRITISH REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character.

As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *advance sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.—The Postage to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-Four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, and '58 TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine	$5 00
For any one Review	5 00
For any two Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For three Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00
For the four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

☞Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
December 30, 1857. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

BAR IRON, at 3 75 per 100 lbs., by
oct29-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

THE NEW YORK STEAM SAW-MILL AND MACHINE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This company has been organized with the above capital for the purpose of supplying the demand for the COMBINATION PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL, and other improved machinery.

They have purchased the entire machinery business heretofore carried on by J. M. Emerson & Co., also the Montgomery Works at Yonkers, on the Hudson, near this city, and with the experience and facilities combined in its organization are prepared to furnish machinery of all kinds at more liberal rates, than has ever been offered at any other establishment.

The Combination Saw-Mill was patented October, 1856, and is now generally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and most practical, and efficient lumber manufacturing machine in the world. A number of them are in successful operation in different sections of the country, Canada, Cuba, and South America, and wherever their merits have been tested they are being adopted by lumber manufacturers in preference to all other mills.

The following letter expresses the general opinion of those who are using the Combination Mill:

MESSRS. EMERSON & CO.—Gentlemen: I have tried the saw-mill purchased of you, and will say that it performs well, and more than meets my expectations. I am well pleased with its performance. I set it up on a small stream that afforded constant water about as thick as my little finger, which was much more than sufficient to supply the boiler. We are able to cut 3,000 feet of beautiful lumber in 12 hours, with something less than one cord of wood.—It is the very thing we have so much needed in our county for a long time. With a little trouble and expense, we are able to move it from five to ten miles per day, and set it up in the heart of the timber, which saves the great burden of hauling the logs a long distance to the mill.

Yours respectfully, JESSE KERR, Jr.,
Louisville, Tennessee.

The company has purchased Lund's Patent Feed Arrangement, which is illustrated and described in the *Scientific American* for October 24. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the mill.

THE COMBINATION MILL,

with all the recent improvements, and steam power of 15 horses, is capable of sawing from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in 12 hours, and is sold for $1,650.

THE NEW YORK CIRCULAR SAW-MILL

Is manufactured only by this company. It is of superior contruction, and sold for 25 per cent. less than other mills of no greater capacity. A mill with 36 to 54-inch saw can be sold for $450 to $500, and with a 20-horse engine and boiler is sold for $2,200.

Steam Engines and Boilers; Engines of from 1 to 100 horse power; Locomotive, Tabular, Flue and Cylinder Boilers furnished at greatly reduced prices from former quotations.

Drawings, with plans and specifications for buildings and machinery, furnished gratis to our customers.

Competent mechanics are sent out to put up and set in operation our machinery, when required.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Planing Machines, Sugar-Mills, and Machinery in general.

Special attention paid to getting up Shafting and Pullies for manufactories, and all kinds of mill-wright work.

This company are selling in great numbers a Patent Conical Burr-Stone Mill, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe, the best mill ever constructed. It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of Grist-Mills, when required. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

☞AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines. Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Moro Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Duceds, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Damask Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

ONLY $19 50 PER QUARTER.

THE NEW FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Herr KARL BOCKENHEIM,
Prof. of German Language and Literature.
M EUGENE CHIVANT,
Prof. of French and Piano Music.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics, etc.
Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
Grecian Painting, Botany, History, etc.
Miss E. FAULKNER,
Monocromatics, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss ANNIE M. GAY,
Piano Music and French.
Miss JENNIE M. WALSH,
Primary English.

☞This Institution has lately fallen into new hands, and the present owners are determined to make it a first class school. The majority of the new faculty are already on hand, and students will be received as soon as they wish.

Young ladies and gentlemen intending to go to school will do well to write to us before concluding to go elsewhere. *There is no cheaper, and we believe there will be no better school now than ours.*

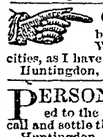
Both sexes are received, all branches are taught, and students can enter at any time. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.
December 9, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.

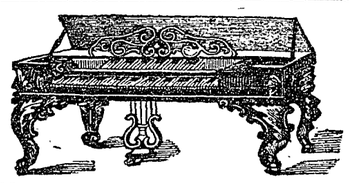
Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, adeed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857–tf.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. LOVE & McDIVITT.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a large number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.:) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Cachanian, N. Y.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*W. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Dispatch" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNNER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVITT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealrrs in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia: J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon country, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Pa. [Feb. 17, 1858.

G. KRIEGER & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Feb. 17, 1858.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quartiers	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do	3 00
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash. LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.* This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS NOR LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the YARD as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEARING.

August 19, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.
☞All orders receive prompt attention.
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House." Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials. The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety

usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen